

THE FARMING WORLD.

POULTRY IN ORCHARDS.

Fowls Do Good Service in Two Very Distinct Ways.

Mr. Tegetmeier, the famous English authority on poultry, in commenting on a report of the Rhode Island experiment station regarding the value of fowls to orchards, says: For many years I have advocated the introduction of poultry into apple orchards, maintaining that they do good service, in two very distinct modes—first, by manuring the ground, and, secondly, by the destruction of insects and grubs that hibernates in the soil.

The apple maggot appears to be extending in America, attacking the favorite Baldwin, which is so well known as being imported largely into this country, and rendering it entirely unfit for use, but the spraying the trees with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green has appeared to prevent all serious attacks of this insect.

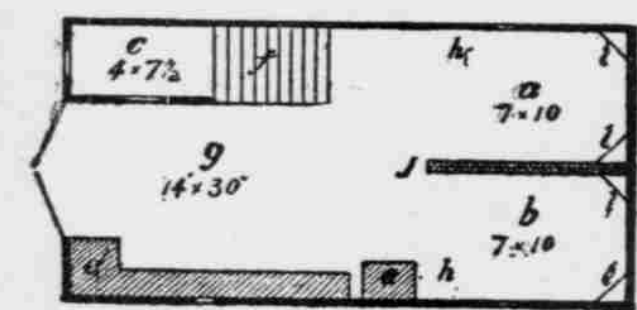
In the mature state this insect is a fly, which deposits its eggs in the pulp of the apple beneath the skin. The young maggots grow within the fruit, which they render worthless, and when mature emerge from the apple and go into the ground, lying in the pupa state beneath the surface soil among the grass roots. Samples of the earth, six inches square, were taken, and the number of maggots under the trees varied, according to the size, from 1,600 to more than 12,000 under each tree; the pupae somewhat resembling kernels of wheat. Now comes the point which was particularly interesting to me. The experiment was tried as to whether poultry, if confined to a small range and encouraged to scratch, would destroy these pupae. A large movable wire fence was placed about a tree, whose fruit had been destroyed by insects. One side of the fence was raised and 50 hens were called into the inclosure. The fence was let down and they were confined to the space around the tree. As soon as they had eaten the corn they naturally began to scratch for pupae, and in the course of three or four days it was found that the latter had disappeared. As these insects remain in the pupa state from the fall of the apple to the following spring, when they appear, it may be expected that next year the number of flies breeding from the apple maggot will be greatly diminished in the localities where this plan is followed.

From personal experience, extending over many years, I can speak positively of the advantages of allowing fowls and chickens a free range in apple orchards. They not only manure the soil and destroy all insects harboring in it, but they find, for some weeks, a considerable proportion of their own food—the windfalls, which they devour greedily, with any grubs they may contain.

FARM TOOL HOUSE.

Every Vegetable and Fruit Farmer Should Have One.

The plan of a farm tool house, as submitted herewith, is planned for 14 or 15 by 30 feet, but the proportions can be made to suit the convenience of any farm or yard. Sometimes 14 or even 16 foot timber can be secured easier than 15 foot and such will do equally as well. In many places such a building can be built on a side hill, and a second story added, the rear opening level with the ground. It may also be built on posts, but should have sills at the ends to keep from spreading. In this plan



PLAN FOR A TOOL HOUSE.

the length is nearly twice the width, 14 by 30 feet. Stalls for mowers, rakes, hoes, etc., are shown at a and b, each being about 7 by 10 feet. In another corner is a harness and oiling room c, 4 by 7½ feet. The work bench, d, has shelves above and at side of one end is a tool chest e. If the building is two story, stairs may be placed at f, or shelves and racks for tools and seeds. Room for a fanning mill is in the center, as at g. Partition between the stall, j, may be used as shelves as needed and i i are corner cupboards or drawers. Storage for plows, cultivators and other tools is shown at h h. A second story would be handy as a lumber room, seed room, granary, wool room, etc. Four windows are shown.—H. E. Partridge, in Farm and Home.

Origin of Potato Bugs.

The Colorado potato beetle receives its common name from the fact that its native home was at the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, where it fed upon a species of wild potatoes quite common to this region, known as the Sandbar (Solanum rostratum). It was collected there and described by Thomas Say in 1824. It was first mentioned as an injurious insect in 1859 when some of the early settlers of western Nebraska reported it feeding in large numbers upon the Irish potato. We thus see that the species changed its food from a wild to a cultivated plant, as has been the case with many of our injurious insects.—Farmers' Review.

Money in Medicinal Plants.

Many medicinal plants can be grown with profit, as the demand for some kinds is increasing. Absinthie (wormwood) can be raised as far north as New England, and this country imports it from Europe. Saffron, which sells for eight dollars per pound, may be grown in nearly all sections. Peppermint and spearmint find ready sale, and sage, which is well known to every farmer, is imported, frequently selling at \$150 per ton. There are also horseradish, boneset, mandrake, blood root, pennyroyal, etc., which are regarded as weeds in some localities, all of which are largely used and have a value in market.

ECONOMY IN HAULING.

Loads and Roads in Europe and in the United States.

An American farmer visiting France and Germany will certainly be interested, and perhaps somewhat amazed, to see the average country highways as there existing—broad, smooth roadways, splendidly surfaced with stone, suitable for heavy traffic in all kinds of weather, and generally lined on both sides with tall, stately trees, shading the highway like a park driveway. He would wonder at the money which had been spent upon them. With a solid stone roadway, on which an ordinary wagon tire would make no impression, it is not to be wondered at that three and four tons of produce should be loaded upon an ordinary farm wagon, which is there built with tires four or six inches wide. A French load of hay, approaching our American farmer from a distance, would bring to his mind a vision of a moving hay stack—such a great difference is there between the ordinary load of hay as there

ROAD NEAR NILES, MICH.
(Travel Over Such a Road Is Anything But Pleasant.)

hauled to market and the load he is accustomed to see among his American neighbors.

Contrast such a system of roads with those of our country, with which all of us dwelling in a rural community are so familiar. The law lays out a highway 66 feet wide, but it is rare that more than 20 feet of this ground are appropriated for highway purposes proper. The "highway," such as it is, is rough and uneven, and the ordinary wagon passing over it travels through an inch or two inches of dust in dry weather and through three or four inches of bog, very frequently, after a rain of no unusual severity. This is the road on the level. Where a hill exists conditions are even worse, for the action of rain and snow washes away the soil at the top of the hill, leaving the surface covered with the roughest of gravel, and transforming the "road" at the foot of the hill into what, after a shower, is a veritable quagmire.

What wonder, then, that the average wagon load as we see it in the United States is so entirely different a thing from that seen abroad? Travel over a road of this kind is necessarily slow with any kind of a load and as the distance from the farm to the market is greater by far than in France and Germany, the farmer reduces the weight of his load, that his team may make some respectable progress without being worn out during the first few miles of the trip. Reducing his loads, the farmer's trips are multiplied in number, and the result of it is that it requires three or four times as long to market his crop as would be consumed on European highways.

The movement for good roads is continually and rapidly growing. Every thinking farmer who has become familiar with the publications of the department of agriculture becomes at once an advocate of better highways and an advocate of better methods in building them. The American people have brought their system of water transportation to a high state of perfection and we are the possessors of a system of railroads which is unequalled by that of any other nation in the world. It now looks as if the American people were seriously turning their attention to the common country road, and it is safe to assume that, once the movement for better highways is led along definite lines, we shall, before many years, have a system of country roads equal in every way to our water and railway transportation facilities.—Cleveland Cycling Gazette.

HINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

Taste decides the merit of butter. Color is subservient to taste in butter. Quality is of more importance than quantity.

Bad water will make impure, unwholesome milk.

The chief advantage of the creamery system is cheapness of product from the saving of labor.

Dairy heifers should always be handled familiarly from the first and there will be no trouble.

No dairyman can make uniformly good butter unless his cows are fed liberally with wholesome food.

Dairying has one advantage in that its products are always in the line of food and hence always in demand.

Proper management of the dairy gives the farmer a continuous income, something he does not have with most lines of farming.

If the air is warmer than the cream, the purity of the cream and the fine flavor of the butter will be impaired by exposure to it.

After cream becomes sour the more ripening given it the more it depreciates, and the sooner it is skimmed and churned the better.

Feeding and general care and management have as much to do with increasing the product of the cows as breeding or blood.

The milk cans, pails and other vessels should be kept clean by first washing in tepid water and then scalding thoroughly with boiling water.—Agricultural Epitomist.

MAGNETISM AND LIGHT.

A New Relation Between Them Discovers by Spectroscopy.

A curious, though at present unimportant, discovery in regard to the relation between magnetism and light is just now puzzling many scientists. A foreign investigator named Zeeman announced a few months ago that if one were engaged in examining the vapor of certain metals (sodium, for instance) with a spectroscopic, and if the beam of light were made to pass between the poles of a strong magnet before entering the instrument, a novel effect would be observed. The black cross lines, characteristic of the spectrum of the metal in question, would be found to be about twice as wide as they usually are; whereas, as soon as the influence of the magnet ceased, the lines would shrink to their natural breadth. Since that time other experimenters have reported that the magnet seemed to "reverse" a line; that is to say, change it to a bright line if dark originally, or into a dark one if it was bright at first.

Prof. Albert A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, has just made public some observations which probably describe the phenomenon more accurately than do the earlier reports. He finds that with cadmium, sodium and some other metals the line is not widened, but is doubled, the two members of the pair being separated for a distance which varies in proportion to the strength of the magnet. Sometimes this interval is thrice as broad as one of the lines, but if the magnetic field is weak, the lines will be closer together. The blank space between them comes where the single line was before; so that one of the new images is displaced a little to the right, and the other a little to the left. The number of substances examined thus far is small. It includes sodium, cadmium and mercury. This is hardly enough to justify the statement that the duplication, as a result of magnetic influence on a beam of light before spectroscopic analysis occurs with all the known elements; but it suggests the probability that such is the case.

The only other known influence of magnetism upon light is observed when a ray that has been "polarized" by going through a certain kind of crystal falls upon another crystal. The second, in one position, will let the polarized ray pass through; but if it be slowly twisted around, just one-quarter of a rotation, the light cannot penetrate. Now, Faraday discovered, nearly a century ago, that if the "polarized" beam passed between the north and south poles of a magnet, the second crystal would act peculiarly. It would extinguish the light when in the right position to transmit an unpolarized beam, and would transmit when in the right position to extinguish the same. The key to this mystery is still missing. A kindred problem is afforded by the researches of Zeeman and Michelson. They both suggest, what Clerk Maxwell has tried to prove in other ways, that light is itself an electro-magnetic phenomenon.—N. Y. Tribune.

NEW METALLIC COMPOUND.

Harder Than Diamonds and Will Revolutionize Many Industries.

Within a few days the patent office will grant title in a discovery which may fairly be considered as being the most remarkable since the X ray. It is for a substance that is harder than the diamond, and the inventor is Moissan, the French savant, whose experiments in the line of diamond making by artifice have obtained such wide publicity. The utmost secrecy has been maintained in regard to the matter, but investigation reveals the fact that the substance in question is a carbide of titanium—that is to say, a compound of carbon with the metal titanium. There can be no doubt that its production in quantities will revolutionize many industries where abrasives are employed, and it may even be used for the cutting of diamonds.

Titanium is one of the most interesting of the rare metals. It is about half as heavy as iron, and like the latter, it is white when perfectly pure. Chemically it resembles tin, while in its physical properties it is like iron. The familiar mineral "rutile" is an oxide of titanium, and is used to give the proper color to artificial teeth. A small quantity of the mineral put into the mixture for tooth enamel produces the peculiar yellowish tint that counterfeits nature so admirably.

Titanium has no other commercial use than this. There is none of it on the market in the metallic state, and probably not an ounce could be obtained at any price by advertising for it. Dealers in rare metals will quote you gallium at \$3,000 an ounce, germanium at \$1,125 an ounce, rhodium at \$112 an ounce, ruthenium at \$90 an ounce, iridium at \$37 an ounce, osmium at \$26 an ounce, and palladium at \$24 an ounce, but they have no titanium to sell, because there is no demand for it, and also for the reason that it is extremely difficult to separate from the substances with which it is found combined in nature. At the same time there is no doubt that plenty of it could be produced at a very moderate cost if a large demand should spring up. Though classed as a rare metal, it is not really such, inasmuch as it is a common impurity in iron ores.—Mineral Collector.

A Thin Excuse.

Deacon Hasbeen (laying down his paper)—I have just been reading that alcohol will remove grass stains from the most delicate fabric.

Mrs. Hasbeen (severely)—There you go again, Jason, trying to find some excuse for tipping! Just remember that you have no grass stains in your stomach.—Puck.

—For making a common, ordinary Mother Hubbard wrapper the only dressmaker in the Klondike region charged five dollars, and in 30 working hours she netted \$90 from her sewing.

THE WOMANLY QUEEN.

Sterling Qualities of Great Britain's Monarch.

When the world has united in honoring the womanly queen whose reign is without a parallel in English history, it is worth while to set down in order some of the personal qualities which which have not been specially noted, but which have endeared her to her subjects, and rendered her the most useful sovereign of the century. A correspondent in England thus describes them:

One of the marked traits of the queen is tact. "Gracious" is the word which is most frequently used in England when her name is mentioned. It is kindness of heart that enables her to set visitors at ease when they are presented to her, and to convince the multitudes, who witnessed her triumphal progress through the streets of London, that her nature has not been hardened, but softened and sweetened by 60 years of exalted power.

Her manners are simple and sincere. She is thoughtful of the feelings of others, and says the right thing in the right way. She shows by her demeanor on public occasions that she honors her subjects and desires to promote their welfare and happiness.

Another quality is a business-like talent for reigning. She has work to do, and she performs it in an orderly, methodical way. Her life at court is conducted by the clock. Everybody in attendance upon her is required to be punctual to the minute, and every day's arrangements are carefully ordered so that she will have time for every detail of public business and courtly ceremonial. She never allows herself to be hurried in examining and signing public papers.

She is thorough and precise in everything which she does. A portion of each day is taken up with the business of state. What remains is divided so that she has time for an afternoon drive, social life at court, the direction of the royal household and adequate rest. She knows nothing of the secret worries of royalty.

Another trait is sterling common sense. Throughout her reign she has adapted herself to the conditions of constitutional rule, under which the continuance of monarchy has been possible in a revolutionary age.

She has respected the will of the people in every election; she has taken no interest in party politics; she has followed the advice of the ministers of the day; and she has shown sound judgment in making the crown the instrument of popular government. One prime minister after another has found her to be a capable, experienced ruler, well informed in home and foreign affairs, and with clear ideas of her own relations to the state.

Her greatest virtue as a sovereign has been her womanliness. As wife, mother, widow and first lady of the realm, she has never unsexed herself, but has remained an example of womanly graces of character.

Short in stature and without beauty of feature or grace of carriage to impress either a well-ordered court or the throngs of sightseers crowding the streets through which she passed on jubilee days, she commands respect by her purity of life, her devotion to her husband's memory and her children's welfare, and her genuine womanly qualities.

Elizabeth, with her inflexible will and hard, masculine order of mind, was a kingly queen in an iron age of conquest. Victoria has been a womanly queen in a home-loving empire, reigning in a golden era of progress.—Youth's Companion.

How It Happened.

Tourist (in Oklahoma hotel)—That mild-mannered, meek-looking little man who sat opposite me at dinner looked very peculiar with his fierce pompadour. I wonder how he happened to adopt that style of wearing his hair?

Landlord—Oh, that's Rev. Mr. Harps. He has been wearin' his hair that way ever since he was in a stagelod of passengers who were held up by a cross-eyed road agent who was so nervous that the hook of his finger on the trigger of his gun kept openin' an' shuttin' like a bird's claw.—N. Y. World.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common	2 25
Do. Select butchers	4 00
CATTLE—Fair to good light	5 50
HOGS—Common	3 50
Mixed packers	4 30
Light shippers	4 40
SHEEP—Choice	2 75
LAMBS—Good to choice	5 40
WHEAT—Winter family	3 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	95 1/2
Do. No. 3 red	93
Corn—No. 2 mixed	90
Oats—No. 2	50
Rye—No. 2	50
HAY—Prime to choice	10 00
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	10 00
Lard—Prime steam	4 75
BUTTER—Choice dairy	10 11
Prime to choice creamery	12 20
APPLES—Per bbl.	1 25
POTATOES—Per bbl.	1 90

NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	5 55
Do. No. 2 red	1 02 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	37 1/2
RYE	45 1/2
OATS—Mixed	23 1/2
LARD—Western	10 00

CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Winter patents	5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	95 1/2
Do. Southern—Wheat	95 1/2
Corn—Mixed	35 1/2
Oats—No. 2	24 1/2
Rye—No. 2 western	4 20
HOGS—First quality	4 25
CATTLE—Western	4 65

BALTIMORE.	
FLOUR—Family	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	95 1/2
Corn—Mixed	35 1/2
Oats—No. 2	24 1/2
Rye—No. 2 western	4 20
HOGS—First quality	4 25
CATTLE—Western	4 65

INDIANAPOLIS.	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	91
Corn—No. 2 mixed	30 1/2
Oats—No. 2 mixed	17 1/2

LOUISVILLE.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	92
Corn—Mixed	31 1/2
Oats—No. 2	22
PORK—Mess	9 50
LARD—Steam	5 00

Encouraging Statistics.

The Baltimore and Ohio officials are very much pleased with certain statistics that have recently been prepared of the performance of freight trains on the Second division, which handles all the east and west-bound traffic between Baltimore and Cumberland. Before the new freight engines were purchased, and the improvements made in the track in the way of straightening curves and reducing grades, the average number of cars to the train was 28 1/2. Now, with more powerful and modern motive power and a better track, the average is 40 cars per train, an increase of 41 per cent. The average east-bound movement per day for the first ten days of August was 1,123 loaded cars. On the Third division, Cumberland to Grafton, where there are grades of 125 feet to the mile, the engines used to haul 19 1/2 loads to the train. Now the average is 25 2/3 loads per train, an increase of 31 per cent. It would certainly appear that the money spent in improvements on the B. and O. is being amply justified, and that the cost of operation is being very materially reduced.

The Country's Needs.—"What this country needs," said the earnest citizen, "is more warships." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, reflectively, "and more consulships."—Washington Star.

Do We Need Big Muscles?

By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest and sleep well, and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables the enfeebled dyspeptic to resume the allotted activity of every day life, as well as to participate without discomfort in its enjoyments, that it is such a preeminently useful medicine.

If a man makes a success in life, he likes to tell how he started with nothing.—Washington Democrat.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES WEST

Via Burlington Route.

One fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip to Nebraska, Kansas, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Black Hills, certain portions of Iowa, Colorado and Utah. September 7th, 21st, October 5th and 19th. Ask your ticket agent for additional information. L. W. W. KELLER, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

When a woman has more than she can hold in her hand she puts it in her mouth.—Washington Democrat.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

If it were not for funerals a great many men would never hear a sermon.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Some people are better when they are sick than at any other time.—Chicago Record.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Also Backache

I cannot speak too highly of Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine, for it has done so much for me. I have been a great sufferer from kidney trouble, pains in muscles, joints, back and shoulders; feet would swell. I also had womb troubles and leucorrhoea. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition, and all my other troubles are cured.—Mrs. MAGGIE POTTS, 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Backache.

My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright. I was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before. I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine.—Mrs. E. F. MORRIS, 1043 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kidney Trouble.

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became irregular, and I was troubled with leucorrhoea. I was growing very weak. I had been to many physicians but received no benefit. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It is the best kind of medicine that I have ever taken, for it relieved the pain so quickly and cured the disease.—Mrs. LILLIAN CHIPPEN, Box 77, St. Andrews Bay, Fla.

Does Your Roof Leak? If an old, leaking tin, iron or steel roof, paint with Allen's Anti-Rust Paint. One coat enough; costs little; lasts long. No skill required. Stops Leaks and Prolongs the Life of an Old Roof. Write for evidence. Agents Wanted. T. F. Allen 415 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

Weeks Scale Works, STOCK COAL, HAY, GRAIN, BUFFALO, N. Y. AND COTTON SCALES.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

(Established 1780.)

Dorchester, Mass.

ALL AGES Hail with delight the coming of the most wonderful, meritorious preparation that will lighten the ills of humanity and will do away with the taking of obnoxious, violent purges, inconvenient liquids, and pills that tear your life out. Simple, because in

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

You find just what you want, convenient in form, pleasant of taste (just like candy), and of never-failing remedial action. Although made of the most costly ingredients, they are sold at a price within the reach of all.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

From Baby to Dear Old Grandpa.

"GOOD WIVES GROW FAIR IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR WORKS," ESPECIALLY IF THEY USE

SAPOLIO

What organ shall I buy? Why not buy the one which holds the world's record for largest sales—the

ESTEY

Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, to Estey Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt.

WINCHESTER

GUN

FREE

SEND YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL CARD AND WE WILL SEND YOU OUR 136 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

180 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

GENERAL HORACE PORTER'S NEW BOOK, CAMPAIGNING WITH CRANT, A SUPPLEMENT TO GEN. CRANT'S MEMOIRS. Splendidly illustrated. A first-class book. EAST TO SEND. Excite interest. Liberal discounts. Address THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th Street, New York.

\$12 to \$35 Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to the business. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and country. Write for particulars to F. R. E. J. E. GIFFORD, 11th and Main Streets, RICHMOND, Va.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. E. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADERS

NOTICE

NAME THIS

Stewart Hartshorn

THE GENUINE

HARTSHORN

STOPPED FREE. PERMANENTLY CURED. Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER.

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Pills or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to all who send for it. Send to DR. KLINE, Ltd., 1512 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. Medicine, \$3.00. A box of 12 bottles, \$25.00.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! Give quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment. Price, Dr. K. K. GREEN'S BOX, ALBANY, N. Y.

A. N. K.—E 1672

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEMENTS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.